position of the coil cannot freely be changed because of positioning restrictions on actual design, as mentioned above. Besides, in general terms, if a magnetic field for correcting the contour of an image is intensified by some method, the action of the magnetic field on electron beams increases and the amount of a leak magnetic field also increases. Consequently, a problem of an electromagnetic wave fault may arise.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 27, as shown in the marked up copy, to read as follows:

As has been mentioned above, in order to obtain an image with high sharpness, it is necessary to cause the magnetic field of the velocity modulation coil to effectively act on the electron beams. However, this magnetic field causes an eddy current in the electrode of the electron gun assembly, and the eddy current suppresses the magnetic field of the velocity modulation coil and degrades the velocity modulation effect.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 22, as shown in the marked up copy, to read as follows:

A video signal 17 with a waveform shown in FIG. 7A is subjected to first-order differentiation. Thus, a pulse current 18 having peaks at a rising portion and a falling portion of the video signal, as shown in FIG. 7B, is obtained. The pulse current 18 is supplied to the velocity modulation coils 9, thereby causing the velocity modulation coils 9 to generate a magnetic field. The magnetic field generated by the velocity modulation coils 9 is combined with the horizontal deflection magnetic field generated by the deflection yoke 8, and a composite magnetic field 19, as shown in FIG. 7C, is formed. If the composite magnetic field 19 is subjected to first order differentiation, a curve 20 shown in FIG. 7D is obtained. The scan velocity of a horizontally deflected electron beam is proportional to the variation of the

magnetic field. Accordingly, the horizontal scan velocity of the electron beam varies, as indicated by the curve 20. Specifically, in a first half time period T1 of the rising portion (changing from black to white) of the video signal, the scan velocity is increased to lower the luminance of the image. In a second half time period T2, the scan velocity is decreased to raise the luminance of the image. In the falling portion (changing from white to black) of the video signal, the scan velocity varies reverse to the case of the rising portion. Thereby, the contours of the rising and falling portions of the display image are corrected, and the sharpness of the image is enhanced.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 10, as shown in the marked-up copy, to read as follows:

The projecting portions 10 of these electrode members are formed at regions where the magnetic field generated by the velocity modulation coils 9 does not act on the electron beams. Referring to FIG. 3A, assume that a maximum diametrical dimension of the electron beam passage hole 11 in the horizontal direction including the center axis C of the passage hole 11 is 100%. If each projecting portion 10 is formed within a predetermined region (where the electron beam will mainly pass) corresponding to 50% of the maximum diametrical dimension (100%), with the center of this 50% dimension being set at the center axis C of the passage hole 11, the eddy current suppression effect will gradually decrease as the location of the projecting portion 10 becomes closer to the center axis C. If each projecting portion 10 is formed in a region outside the 50% dimension, the eddy current suppression effect will gradually increase as it is located away from the region of 50% dimension. In short, if the maximum horizontal diametrical dimension of the electron beam passage hole 11 is D, it is desirable that the projecting portion 10 be located within a region corresponding to D/4 from the end of the passage hole 11 toward the center axis C.